Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1864. NUMBER 284.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Daily, delivered in the city $10.00
Daily, sent by mail 8.00
Tri-Weekly, sent by mail 5.00
Weekly, sent by mail 2.00
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Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1864.

WARNS TO THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION.

We are authorized to state that the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway will issue tickets for the round trip, to delegates to the Springfield Union Convention, to be held on Tuesday next, at one fare and one-fifth—that is all eight dollars and twenty-five cents—on all the trains from Sunday to Tuesday evening. Excursion tickets for the round trip will be sold at the same price, to all others who wish to attend the Convention, on Tuesday evening.

THE NEWS.

There is nothing decisive yet from the army of Virginia. On Tuesday afternoon the enemy attacked us in the rear of our right wing, but were repulsed by a division of troops who had actually never been under fire before, and were scattered in confusion through the woods. Although our loss was severe, reaching about 1,100, the new troops are in the best of spirits over their first victory. Both armies have changed their positions somewhat. No fighting is reported on Friday. Gen. Grant will evidently not lead his men against breastworks if he can secure his results by any other means. In the meantime private advices report Lee's army seriously weakened by the removal of the last two weeks' battles, and other reports, make him about to take up a new position southeast of Spottsylvania.

Gen. Crook's expedition is retiring, having accomplished its object. He has destroyed a large amount of supplies, and seriously damaged the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, besides whipping the rebels very decisively.

The latest news from Gen. Butler's department is contained in Secretary Stanton's gazette, as of heavy fighting all day Friday. No results are given. The rebel Major General Walker was captured during the fight.

Gen. Sherman, with his irresistible veterans, is still moving on with all his communications open. The capture of Rome yielded quite a harvest, in the shape of seven iron tanks with machinery complete, which must prove a serious loss to the rebels—a large quantity of provisions, and two important bridges. Cars are running through from Chattanooga to Kingston, and supplies are rapidly going forward.

A gleam of light is shed through the clouds which have surrounded Banks' ill-fated expedition by Secretary Stanton's dispatch. The dam on the Red River was finished on the 8th, thereby relieving the gunboats, and under their cover Banks would move to the Mississippi on the 9th. It takes away a load of anxiety to know that our gallant Southwestern army has thus escaped from destruction.

Another reporter who had a hand in the Negro Proclamation business, has been arrested. The originator of the scheme, "Jo." Howard, a sensation reporter of the worst sort, and no intellect production proves, a scoundrel, as well as knave. Being related by John C. Fremont, it is possible that he may escape the punishment he so richly merits. Trial by drum-head court martial, and prompt shooting if found guilty, would only atone for the heartless and infamous deed he perpetrated.

The pirate Florida is reported to have left Bermuda, and now is in the track of the fat merchantmen plying between New York and Liverpool. Where are the fleet steamers the Navy Department were recently pitting against the wretch? Echo answers.

The Cork *Reporter* says that the flight of emigration still relied as vigorously and unceasingly from Queenstown, as if it had only commenced the day before. It was remarkable, strikingly apparent, that among those emigrating for America were a large number of young men, strong, stalwarth, vigorous fellows able to work and willing to fight. Indeed, some of them made no secret of the likelihood of their joining the American army.

Suppression of the Baltimore "Evening Transcript."

By order of General Wallace the Baltimore *Evening Transcript* was suspended for the publication of a dispatch asserting that the loss of the Army of the Potomac was not less than seventy thousand men, and crediting the same to the Associated Press. It is proved, that the paper did not take the Associated Press despatches, and that the despatch in question did not emanate from any agent of the Associated Press.

The agent publishes the following card:

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
BALTIMORE, May 17.

The attention of the Agent of the Associated Press having been called to a dispatch published in the *Evening Transcript* of this city, in its issue of the 16th inst., purporting to be from the army, and not to either wounded and missing, less than seventy thousand men," and crediting the same to the Associated Press, I take the earliest opportunity of disclaiming, on behalf of the Associated Press, any connection with the unfounded and malicious exaggeration of the loss of the Army of the Potomac. The exact dispatch was ever received here from any agent of the Associated Press at Washington, and the agent of the Associated Press at Washington, Mr. Stephens, has been in the field with the army here or elsewhere, and requests this public disclaimer of any connection with the dispatch in question does not receive one from any agent of the Associated Press.

ALEXANDER PELTON,
"Agent Associated Press, Baltimore."

The following letter from the President to General McClellan, has made its first appearance in type in a work relating to the administration of President Lincoln, prepared by Mr. Hayward, Editor of the New York Times:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 9, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR—I have just assisted the Secretary of War in framing the part of a dispatch to you, relating to army corps, which dispatch will have reached you long before this can. I wish to say a few words to you privately on these and kindred points. I ordered the corps organization not only on the unanimous opinion of the twelve Generals of divisions, but also in accordance with your wishes, previously expressed to me in person and by letter. You now have all the major Generals but one (Sumner) with you, and every one of them, possessing, as I think, more than the ordinary military knowledge, and all, so far as my observation has extended, reporting in good faith and with best energies to execute your orders. Of course you will not be restrained from selecting and placing your subordinate officers, except that you will allow the command of Sumner's corps to devolve on the next officer in rank to him, unless you shall think some other officer better than that next in rank. I say this because I think it would be very injurious to break up the corps organization, and also because I think Sumner's claim to command his corps is as strong as yours to command the army, or mine to be Commander-in-Chief. Of course I have not intended, by anything I have said, to hinder you from selecting your own staff officers; but I am constantly told that you have no communication with your corps commanders, except through General Headquarters. I only hear these complaints, and do not know how true they are. But if they are true, I think you should remedy them. If you have any cause of complaint against me, I wish you would kindly tell me of it. If, after all, you shall think you can not get along well with me, I wish you would inform me of it candidly and unreservedly. I have been charged with being inaccessible to you. I do not think this charge is true; but I think it would be well enough for you to assume the contrary, and act upon it. Do not leave me in doubt that you are receiving my constant and earnest support, while you are conducting operations with which I am not professionally skilled.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

The Atlantic Monthly for June is full of up to its usual standard excellence and contains the following articles:

Mr. Craig's Card. By Charles Nordhoff. Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries. By Horace Greeley. Sir Walter Raleigh. By Edmund Quincy. Sir Thomas Browne. By George Ticknor Curtis. Sonnet. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Cobden's Political Life. By Goldwin Smith. Sonnet. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Sonnet. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Sonnet. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1864.

JOHNSTON REINFORCED!

The fear has been widely expressed that the army of Johnston has been suddenly reinforced by Virginia, and that since Grant's fiercer engagement with Lee, the latter has from this source been once more heavily reinforced than our commander. As this, if practicable, would certainly be the policy we should most fear, and as our experiences in that the rebels generally discover their own best policy in time to adopt it, many of us, without pausing to inquire if this movement is practicable, or if there is any evidence of it, set it down as accomplished. First, is it practicable? The rebels have now but one line of railroad open between Alabama and Richmond, and that a circuitous, patched up line, via Danville, Salisbury, Columbia and Augusta. With their inadequate rolling stock it is doubtful whether Johnson's force of from forty to sixty thousand men, with its animals, trains and artillery, could be transported to Lee's army rapidly enough to justify the rebels in making the effort. But Lee's difficulty now is not so much want of men as of subsistence. He cannot subsist on any such basis for long. His communications open, and unless he can keep his communications open he cannot subsist his infantry. These difficulties would be largely increased by bringing Johnson's army to Virginia. In Georgia they can be fed. In Virginia it would be impossible. Again, if the whole of Johnston's army were brought up, Lee would not so greatly outnumber Grant as to enable him to assume the offensive against Grant with any decided advantage. Lee would have but ten or fifteen thousand more men than Grant. If so small a disproportion not greater than he had against Meade at Gettysburg, in spite of which Lee was there defeated—Meade fighting on the defensive. While Grant, on the defensive, would be safe, we believe, to cope with the combined forces of Johnson and Lee, the armies of Sherman would remain and occupy Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, leaving Virginia alone to feed Lee's army, and thus early make their appearance in Virginia in

Postal Notices.

Steam and Foul Vapors.

Sold in the Fruit.

RAFAEL ROSENBAUM

Dr. Jamin,

CAMPHOR OIL

Bank of America—Public Notice.

Doctor Thomson

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

Dr. Bigelow,

Cold Companies.

BLACK HAWK.

GOLD MINING CO.

Business Cards.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO.,

E. HASKIN

DEALER IN

SALT WATER LIME

—AND—

STUCCO.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF

TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, FISH,

and

General Western Produce.

PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF

AND

QUICK RETURNS MADE.

Boots and Shoes.

1864. —SPRING TRADE.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Publications, Organized, &

Educational.

THE SUMMER TERM OF RA-

Commission Merchants

GERMAIN, GIBBS & CO.,

TODD, WELLS & CO.,

BUCK & ROBERTSON,

HARMON & BURKEE,

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

GEORGE M. HOW

Commission Merchant

MARINE LIS

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

CLEARANCES.

Banking and Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE MER-

CHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

156 LAKE STREET.

MECHANICS' BANK, HAR-

BANK OF AMERICA—Public

Notice is hereby given, that all Notes or Circulation

BANK OF AMERICA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

Medicinal.

CATARRH!

DR. D. H. SEELYE'S

LIQUID

CATARRH

REMEDY.

Hundreds of Citizens of Chicago have been Permanently Cured by this Medicine.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE,

Chicago, - - - - Illinois.

SYMPTOMS:

A single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times a day.

TESTIMONIAL

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS

THE LATEST AND MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY of the 19th Century.

Scales.

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf, &

Co.

Marshall's Sale.

Educational.

On Monday, May 23d, I

Commission Merchants

BRAIRGRASS PORKHO

Notice to Shippers.

Boots and Shoes.

New Publications.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

Scales.

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SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS MEN.

Above the rattling musketry sharper rings the roar of cannon!
Thro' the hurtling hail of battle, stands the red flag of the foe!
O ye fly over to fight, O ye fly! Gordon and Grant
Thunder at your doors, and the traitors are ye to let in?
Ship yourselves in companies, ye that have brought ammunition!
Ship yourselves, ye that have muskets to hide in the closet!
LOYALTY
To the front, boys! "Forward!" to right
Rose cheer on cheer, by "plain" and hill, wrapped
In their folds of starry blue, and the rattling
Of harness answered bravely on—and still, still were
We long on the Tuesday, and the Wednesday, though orchards
Had run white,
Thursday came, and Friday, though orchards
Had run white,
Nay, Saturday, and Sunday, and still we stayed—
Stayed in the fields and houses and hearth and home
Gone for the present desert.
And still the sunlight and nightingale laugh we calmly
Pay,
For, O, the harvest! our chorus for some we
And, for all, for the land we love, for the land we
Soon will fight for, in heavy May, we give our thoughts
now!

'Tis time the corn was planted, the blest wheat
Was sown,
The clover, the first rain, the first rain northward
Soon
By sunrise the potato-root is green, the plum
Is white with bloom,
The wild-bee hums in the woods, the red-bud
And to the meadows pastured, white great geese
Glow more than white, to feet at will all autumn
Down shall fall.
But hark! what is that? Fife and drum thrill every
village now!
And quicker beats the grain in field and lithe stands
the grass.
O eager recruit! O earnest man! your steps we will
There's a call for you, there's mightier work—haste
Or the camp away!
We'll bear the double burden and blithely plant
And sow,
That toast and town and lonely roof no fear of want
may know.
And when comes round the reaping-days and its
oering moonlight eves,
In cheerful homes, young and old, we'll stud
the rhymed chestnut—
The girls shall plunge the golden ears, the happy
children play,
And thus we'll bring the harvest home with many
a song between
And praise to God, and cheerer nor fears we priced,
But hopefully, O dear May, give up our thousands
more!

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Great Battle of Monday.

OUR FORCES ATTACKED IN A FOG—DESPERATE FIGHTING.

[From the N. Y. Herald, May 18.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY ARMY CORPS,
Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 16, 1864.

To-day we have had the most severe battle that has occurred in this campaign, and we were unsuccessful in the conflict, to so far as we were driven from the position we held last night.

The line which we gained night before last by the gallant conduct of General Terry's division, under General Gillmore, which turned the enemy's first line of defences on their right, and compelled them to evacuate most of it, extended from the river to a point beyond the railroad, and was in every respect a formidable work, and one not easily captured by a direct attack. Our losses were drawn up some distance beyond the intrenchment, and near the second line of their works, which we were constantly threatening. The Eighteenth army corps, under General Smith, held the right of our line to the turnpike, and to the left of it the Tenth corps had a division, then a division lay on the left, and Turner's on the right of the corps line.

OPERATIONS OF YESTERDAY.

Throughout night before last and yesterday there was very heavy picket firing along the entire line, and at times considerable artillery fire. From our understanding of the movements of the enemy, they massed their forces on the 10th Corps, to drive it back.

THE ATTACK ON THE TENTH CORPS.

They first hurled it six columns upon Turner's Division, which held the right of the Corps line, joining the 18th Corps. They formed in a beautiful manner, and moved steadily on Burton's Brigade, on the right of Turner's Division, advancing as if upon parade, and not firing a single shot.

Nothing until they had reached a good distance for effective range, the brigade poured into their lines such a terrific fire that the line melted away, and the thinned and broken line, after vainly endeavoring to advance against the storm of bullets, fled in confusion to the woods in their rear. The volleys were as continuous and heavy as the musketry of a brigade could be, and such as no living troops could stand against.

The rebels were scattered like chaff, and broke for the woods for shelter and cover. After great exertion, the line of attack was again formed, and again a horrible slaughter was poured into the rebel ranks. Again did they retreat to the tangled woods, and again steadily did until a fourth of them had fallen or wounded. Then they broke and fled in confusion, and quickly to the cover of the woods. Our boys gave them hearty cheers, and sent a volley after them which told upon them. Rallying them bloodily repulsed at this point, they moved further to our left, and buried a column upon Col. Harris's brigade of Gen. Terry's division. They came up in the same steady and confident manner, but were received with a more rapid and deadly fire, and finally all that were left were treated to by Turner. The Spencer repeating rifles in the hands of the 7th Connecticut, and the Spencer rifles in the hands of some of the men of the brigade, delivered a fire so hot and withering, that the rebels could not withstand it, but broke and fled in the wildest confusion, leaving their dead and wounded, and all their flags but one in our hands. Many of their flags in the hands of the rebel color bearers were shot down, and the rebels would rush out and pick up the flag and bear it back to the woods, and in this manner they saved all but one.

The rebels were also driven back on the right, a heavy attack was made on the entire line of the 18th corps, with fifteen pieces of artillery in front, and the troops on the right were forced back some distance after several hours of most severe and sanguinary struggle, but the left held its ground firmly, and a fiery mist nearly 12 o'clock, the rebels threatening heavy masses upon our lines, and finally massing their forces for the attack by the shooting at targets, at which ten have been fired at from different ranges, and Sir William Armstrong has claims to have won seven out of ten.

When the Whitworth had done firing, Sir William, accompanied by his assistants, which at the same range made very beautiful practice. Out of the 15 shots, 14 struck the wall direct, and the 15th grazed it at the edge of a broken part, raising endless dust to make it hit, but otherwise doing no damage.

The examination of the walls which fell showed these trials, for they were found to have been deepening too fast to continue the experiments with the breechloader, showed that every single shot which had hit them had really massive structures had gone clear through them with apparently the most perfect ease. Two of Sir William's shot or shells had gone through the brick wall, 18 inches thick, and had only just grazed at the top, but done no damage. Still the whole wall was diligently and richly, but of holes scratched in all directions, and with masses of the bricks work shielded, so that one or two more well directed shots would evidently have brought the whole mass tumbling to the ground. Mr. Whitworth's wall was almost equally ill-used, and considering that only eight of his shots had struck it, it was plain that allowing for this difference of him, the destructive effect of his gun on the wall was fully equal to the destructive effect of Sir William's. The wooden targets, however, which were placed a little distance behind the walls to show the effects of the scattered fragments of shells, told quite a different tale. Sir William's target was splintered and torn to great holes, and were thrown to fall in the interjection of the exterior pillars, which stood firm, and the Whitworth's target was scarcely touched.

The firing of the 200 rounds for endurance commenced soon after 1 o'clock, and before it began the ammunition stacked, that it was to be distinctly understood, that the fuhi was not intended to show which gun would distant, but which gun could fire the most continuous and quick but orderly firing. On this understanding, therefore, the firing commenced and was continued hastily for nearly an hour and a half with only two or three seconds' interval between each discharge, so that the endurance of the gun tested, who had to be close to the artillery, was very more severely tried than the endurance of the guns. After some thirty rounds the screw of Sir William's breech-block which had become fouled with the sulphurous powder smoke, worked very stubbly, but he worked so long pause. After 150 rounds covered its metal free action, and so continued to the close. Even this detail, however, that his gun did close to the artillery, was very much

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 19, 1864.

THE CITY.

ARREST.—On Saturday afternoon as the scholars of Three Rolls * just arrived with a load of lumber, was being hauled up to her dock on the North Branch Bridge, the bridge tender, a colored man named Hamilton, refused to open it, whereupon the driver of the team struck him with his whip. Hamilton then struck the driver with a club, and the two were engaged in a fight when Officer Hayes arrested Hamilton and locked him up.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon at the Police Court Mary McCarthy, a lady who on previous occasions has favored the Bridewell with her presence, was charged with the larceny of a few pairs of soap from the grocery of John Kanely, No. 1000 South Jefferson street. The woman on Friday afternoon entered the store and asked for some cheese, and while Kanely was cutting the same for her, she stole two pairs of soap which she had secreted in her bosom. Kanely, observing the theft, charged her with it, and she was arrested. A few days ago Mrs. Nancy Kanely had to appear at the Recorder's Court herself, and she had to appear at the Recorder's Court herself.

OUT FOR TRADE.—It is interesting to observe the radius into which the drivers of our street cars are able to range in the week after the car has been thoroughly painted. Now that the cars are running again, all hands were calling for the new coat of paint, and no other plan than that of set up a new business. Now different the cars is a few business goes where the ground is the most inviting, or where the rail, the driver assigns the task to one side, and it is for somebody else to find another * * * who drives.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—On this (Monday) afternoon will be resumed in Bryan Hall the auction sale of real estate which was inaugurated on Monday last, Gilbert & Sampson, the auctioneers. The movement is one which is calculated to be of considerable benefit to dealers in real estate, affording the latter a ready means of disposing of their property without waiting for the slow process of sale, and giving the public a chance to secure property at a reasonable rate. At the sale on Monday last several pieces of property changed hands at very fair prices, and to-day there will be offered a still more widely known the sales will be larger, as parties desirous of both buying and selling will be present. The sale will commence to-day at 3 o'clock.

DOUBTFUL MERIMENT CHANGING.—Some months ago there appeared in the TRIBUNE a warning to people purchasing government property and several instances given of the gullibility of those who bought there are still those who will bound to be taken in and buy the penalty. On Saturday Marshal Wright, who was charged with having in his possession four blankets bearing the stamp of the United States Government. The arrest was made by Officer Kinsella, who, on Friday evening, in the course of serving a search warrant on the premises, Morley Street, near Halsted, found the blankets as stated, but the Commissioner could do no more than hold him to trial in the United States Circuit Court. A large number of his boards at 250, under bonds of $500 each. It seems to have purchased the property in safety from persons having authority to sell it, and in good faith. It should be understood that every one in possession of Government property under suspicious circumstances is liable to prosecution and heavy punishment therefor.

THE WEATHER.—Summer is coming with a swoop little notice is given. It is down on us like a thousand of brick, and the mercury in the thermometer seems to have taken a corresponding temperamental wards. Only think—ninety-three and a half in the shade on yesterday afternoon! Mar 21st, indeed. It is a most extraordinary state of affairs. It took us by surprise, and has produced no end of the heat—a very unusual one for the season—a very few days ago. The consequence was the crowds of dust which rose and followed the people at every step. We would like to know who it is that we are to thank for this state of things. They are very tardy this year. One cannot help looking like a miller. Why do not our City Fathers order their sprinkling carts into active service? Are they afraid of the dust?

SCATTER GOVERNMENT.—On Saturday morning Sophia Stelzhamer, a female of Teutonic extraction, was charged before Justice Dixon with assaulting a female named Margaret Mansehead. The row in which the witness could not speak English or German, the complaint was made by another neighbor, a Mrs. Catharine Hallinan. The parties are separated by a fence, and on Wednesday last Mrs. Hallinan hung out her clothes to dry in accordance with agricultural custom. Mrs. Stelzhamer objected to the clothes being there, and unceremoniously rendering all encroachments on the part of each other, which coupled with the fact that both are Irish, and consequently fond of a fight, will account for the row. Mrs. Hallinan, however, was the aggressor, and while there seemed a disposition on the part of the magistrate to fine the defendant, the latter could not be induced to do so, and had to appear at the Recorder's Court herein.

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A FAIR RECEIPT.—Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Mr. Hamilton, of the firm of Hamilton & Co., Chicago, has been confined to her bed for some weeks past with a severe illness, and is now convalescent. Mrs. Hamilton has been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton,